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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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 2
                 FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
 3
                            WACO DIVISION
   FRESHUB, INC., AND FRESHUB,
 4
                                 ) (
   LTD.,
                                  ) (
 5
        PLAINTIFFS,
                                  ) (
                                       CIVIL ACTION NO.
                                  ) (
                                       6:21-CV-00511-ADA
 6
   VS.
                                       WACO, TEXAS
                                  ) (
                                  ) (
 7
   AMAZON.COM, INC., a DELAWARE ) (
   CORPORATION, AMAZON.COM
                                  ) (
   SERVICES LLC, a DELAWARE
                                  ) (
   LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY,
                                 ) (
   AND WHOLE FOODS MARKET
                                 ) ( OCTOBER 19, 2021
   SERVICES, INC., a TEXAS
                               ) (
                                      9:28 A.M.
10
   CORPORATION,
                                 ) (
         DEFENDANTS.
                                 ) (
11
                          MOTIONS HEARING
12
                BEFORE THE HONORABLE ALAN D ALBRIGHT
13
                    UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
14
15
   FOR THE PLAINTIFFS:
                            Mr. Paul J. Andre
                            Mr. James Hannah
16
                            KRAMER LEVIN NAFTALIS & FRANKEL LLP
                            990 Marsh Road
                            Menlo Park, CA 94025
17
18
                            Mr. John P. Palmer
                            NAMAN HOWELL SMITH & LEE, PLLC
19
                            P.O. Box 1470
                            Waco, TX 76703
20
   COURT REPORTER:
                            Ms. Shelly Holmes, CSR, TCRR
                            Certified Shorthand Reporter
21
                            2593 Myrtle Road
                            Diana, Texas 75640
22
                            (903) 720-6009
23
                            shellyholmes@hotmail.com
24
25
    (Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography, transcript
   produced on a CAT system.)
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| 1 | FOR THE | DEFENDANTS: | Ms. Saina S. Shamilov |
|----|---------|-------------|--|
| 2 | | | Mr. Allen Wang FENWICK & WEST, LLP 801 California Street |
| 4 | | | Mountain View, CA 94041 |
| 5 | | | Mr. Barry Shelton SHELTON COBURN, LLP 311 Ranch Road 620 S |
| 6 | | | Suite 205 Austin, TX 78734 |
| 7 | | | 11486111, 111 70731 |
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            THE COURT: Good morning, everyone.
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            Katherine, if you'd call the case, please.
            COURTROOM DEPUTY: Good morning, Judge.
3
            Court calls Waco 6:21-CV-511, Freshub, Inc.,
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5
   et al., versus Amazon.com -- .com, Inc., et al., for a
   Motion Hearing.
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7
            THE COURT: Mr. Andre, if you want to announce for
   Plaintiffs.
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            MR. ANDRE: Good morning, Your Honor. Paul Andre
   for Freshub. With me today is James Hannah, who will be
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   arguing the Defendants' motion. I'll be arguing our
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12
   motion. And, of course --
13
            MR. HANNAH: Good morning, Your Honor.
            MR. ANDRE: Of course, John Palmer is with us, as
14
15
   well.
16
            THE COURT: And for Defense? Mr. Hadden, I see
17
   you.
18
            MR. HADDEN: Good morning, Your Honor, Dave Hadden
   for Amazon. With me is my partner, Saina Shamilov, and
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20
   also my colleague, Allen Wang. I will be arguing our
21
   motion and part of Freshub's motion on the JMOL.
22
   Ms. Shamilov will be arguing the new trial motion.
23
            THE COURT: Okay.
24
            MS. SHAMILOV: Good morning, Your Honor.
25
            THE COURT: Good morning.
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I'm happy to have -- Mr. Andre, we're going to
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 2
   start with y'all's motions.
            MR. ANDRE: Thank you, Your Honor.
 3
            And let me start with saying how much I enjoy the
 4
   jury system in the United States. We're the only country
 5
   in the world that tries patent cases to a jury, and I am a
 6
7
   huge advocate of the jury system.
            But the jury system, obviously, relies upon both
 8
   parties playing by the rules. And when they don't, the
   jury system can go awry. And that's what we're arguing in
10
11
   this case has happened.
12
            We think that Amazon provided the jury with a lot
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   of irrelevant and highly prejudicial, unfairly prejudicial
   material. They asked the jury to nullify the overwhelming
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15
   facts of the case. They basically said that this case was
16
   an assault on not only U.S. companies but the U.S.
   Constitution itself.
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18
            And so with our motions for Rule 50, for the
   judgment as a matter of law, we're going to focus on three
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20
   issues.
21
            And, Your Honor, I'll share my screen so you can
22
   see the slides.
23
            Can you see that okay?
24
            THE COURT: Yes, sir, I can.
25
            MR. ANDRE: Okay. Great.
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So for the Rule 50 motion, we're going to focus on three independent reasons why the Court should enter a motion for judgment as a matter of law of infringement.

The first one is that the Defendants failed to rebut Freshub's infringement proofs, including they failed to address the infringement by Doctrine of Equivalents altogether. They didn't cross-examine our witness on it. They did not put forward any evidence whatsoever.

In this case, they -- the Defendants conceded the vast majority of the claim elements. There's no contest to those. The only thing they -- they contended were not there were the claim term "verbal order" and "item" of the patents.

For the '408, they also talked about the matching, but that was only half-hearted.

There was overwhelming evidence that we provided through our case-in-chief that every element was met. Our expert, Dr. Nenad Medvidovic, provided the testimony and ample evidence, both in the form of source code, testimony, the engineers, and confidential and public documents.

What was probably the most telling aspect of the infringement case was not only did our witness put forward the overwhelming evidence, but they put forward no really compelling opposition to the -- to the issue we talked about. We were able to refute those in our case-in-chief.

So that issue alone is enough for the Court to grant a motion for judgment as a matter of law.

Any one of these three would be enough. Probably the most powerful evidence that you -- the Court saw was when the Defendants' fact witness, Dr. Ström, actually admitted infringement. This was a -- one of their vice presidents, the man who developed the infringing technology, took the stand, and my partner, James Hannah, cross-examined him. And I -- I've cut and pasted the testimony that we provided to the Court on Pages 5 and 6 of our brief.

Now, we put this in, almost two pages of a chart on a 20-page JMOL, and that's very valuable real estate, as Your Court -- Your Honor knows. And I thought this was extremely important because this is admission by a party. This doesn't -- credibility doesn't factor into it. This is just a party admission. We put this in our brief. I used it in closing argument. And this is an actual admission of infringement on every single claim element. There's no ambiguity here.

In our brief, we put it on JMOL, Amazon didn't even address it in their opposition. They completely ignored these -- this chart on Pages 5 and 6 of our brief and the evidence cited therein. And I think that speaks volumes.

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This is not an issue where the jury could weigh credibility, because it is a party admission. It's not one expert saying one thing and another expert saying another thing. This is just a straight out admission of infringement. And there's no ambiguity about those claim elements. That issue alone is enough to grant JMOL as well, as well as the overwhelming evidence. The third aspect or reason the Court should grant the JMOL is because their expert, Dr. Johnson, applied a special meaning to the claim terms. I cross-examined Dr. Johnson on this issue, and you can see on the slide, this was the testimony he provided. And I said very clear -- I said: Let me be very clear -- I said: Let me be very clear. When the patent claims a verbal order comprising at least one item -- I asked him: The word "verbal order" has special meaning, and you based your reading of the patents on that? And he said: Sure. That's fine, yeah. So he didn't use the Court's plain and ordinary meaning. He went to the specification and applied special meaning to them. He did the same thing with the term "item." When I asked him: You applied a special meaning to the term "item," you did not use the Court's plain and

ordinary meaning?

He said: Yeah, I did. I applied a special meaning based on his reading of the specification.

That's the third reason why the JMOL should be granted. Like I said, any one of those three would be more than sufficient to grant a JMOL.

So that leaves us with the -- the dilemma, why did the jury find non-infringement when the evidence was overwhelming, we had a party admission, and the fact that their expert -- I have testimony their expert didn't use the claim construction?

And the reason being is that the themes that were developed through the case -- and this was not just one time, this was throughout the entirety of the case, from the opening statement to the closing statement -- was that the Defendant developed a theme of "us versus them." They said: This is an assault on U.S. companies by a foreign entity. This is assault on the U.S. Constitution by a foreign entity.

And they played on biases of those foreign entities. And that's what they -- they based their whole case on because they did not have any adequate defenses to non-infringement or invalidity.

So that leads us to the reason why the jury would have found non-infringement, and it -- also the reason why

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we're entitled to a motion for new trial.
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            The -- the theme of Defendants' whole case was
2
   "us versus them." And there are four independent bases for
3
   Defendants to use the "us versus them" theme.
4
            One, they -- the Defendants pitted the community
5
   against a foreign company. They made it very clear that
6
7
   we're a foreign company coming after the U.S. companies.
            Two, the Defendants encouraged the jury to make
8
   policy decisions --
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10
            THE COURT: Let me -- let me stop you there.
11
            When -- when they allegedly pitted a company or
12
   community against a foreign company, when did you -- at
   what point did you object during the trial?
13
14
            MR. ANDRE: We made multiple objections on
15
   relevancy grounds, and we also made a motion that they
16
   would not -- a motion in limine they would not bring in
17
   these type of disparaging issues. They would not be
18
   bringing in the fact that -- I mean, this was really
19
   highlighted in the closing argument. This is how they
20
   pulled it together. So --
21
            THE COURT: Did you object during closing
22
   argument?
23
            MR. ANDRE: No, Your Honor. I think as Your Honor
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   is very well aware that during closing argument, it came --
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   it hit very, very quickly. And after the fact, it would
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1
   have been -- well...
 2
            THE COURT: I don't remember a single time you
   objected on the basis that the Defendant was pitting a
 3
   community against a foreign company, not once.
 4
            MR. ANDRE: Well, Your Honor, it was something --
 5
   like I said, it came into the -- the closing argument. And
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7
   you're right, I did not.
 8
            THE COURT: So -- so was -- during the course of
   the trial, was there any evidence where the Defendant
9
   pitted the community against a foreign company when they
10
11
   were putting on their evidence where you objected on the
12
   record to them doing that?
13
            MR. ANDRE: Your Honor, we did make motions in
14
   limine that were -- and --
15
            THE COURT: Mr. Andre, I'm going to ask one -- I'm
   going to ask you one more time.
16
17
            MR. ANDRE: Yeah.
18
            THE COURT: During the course of the trial, when
19
   you say the Defendant pitted the community against a
20
   foreign company, did you -- on behalf of your client, did
21
   you ever object? Because I don't remember you objecting.
22
   Had you done so, I'm sure I would have remembered it at
23
   least, and I certainly would have taken it seriously.
24
            So you'll agree with me that on behalf of your
25
   client, you never objected during the course of the trial
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when evidence was coming in; is that correct?
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2
            MR. ANDRE: Your Honor, I think that -- I would
   agree with that statement.
3
 4
            THE COURT: Okay.
            MR. ANDRE: And I'll --
 5
            THE COURT: Now, during the closing argument,
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7
   also, you didn't object, and you didn't ask me to say
   anything to the jury to try and alleviate the problem; is
8
   that correct?
10
            MR. ANDRE: That's correct, Your Honor.
11
            THE COURT: Okay. You can keep going on No. 2.
            MR. ANDRE: Okay. Well, this was the part of the
12
13
   closing argument I was talking about, Your Honor, where it
   says, you know -- and one of the reasons it needs to stop
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15
   is because we know this is the tip of the iceberg.
            That's not me saying it, that's Mr. Zohar saying
16
17
   it. And we did object to that evidence, but it came in
18
   nonetheless.
19
            Who comes next? Google, Apple, dot, dot.
20
   Every U.S. technology company they can find. And that's
21
   why we're here. I can't stop it. Amazon can't stop it.
22
   Only you folks can stop it.
23
            They're putting this out there that this was an
24
   attack on a U.S. company, and that was closing argument,
25
   and we did object to that testimony coming in from
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Mr. Zohar.
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 2
            THE COURT: But you did not -- you did not object
   during the closing argument?
 3
            MR. ANDRE: That's correct. The object -- the
 4
   objection from Mr. Zohar's testimony -- we did object.
 5
   That was overruled. And so when it came out in closing
 6
   argument, I did not make that objection during closing
 7
 8
   argument, that's correct, Your Honor.
            The second issue is that they sought to make
   jury -- make policy decisions on the U.S. patent system.
10
11
   And this was something that we raised on multiple grounds.
12
   They kept talking about how this is an attack on the U.S.
   patent system and the Constitution itself.
13
            They said: This is the purpose of the U.S.
14
15
   Constitution, to ask you to go through and listen to the
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   evidence in this case, ask yourself whether or not the
17
   process is really promoting science. The patent system was
18
   not set up for someone to file patents four or five years
   after someone else had already introduced them -- a product
19
20
   and attempted claim that you had a solution a decade ago
21
   when you really didn't.
22
            Now, they're arguing that this type of
23
   information -- and this was the common theme throughout.
24
   They asked about -- so rather than doing it a normal way,
25
   hard work and innovation, we're going to go to the
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courthouse. And that's why we're here, because this
conduct needs to stop. This is not what the patent system
was designed for. The preservation of the constitutional
patent system and the integrity of it, it's a play. And
this is not what it's about, and this needs to stop.
        So they're saying that the jury had to stop this
abuse of the United States Constitution.
        THE COURT: They're -- they're saying that the
jury has to stop companies from doing what they argued --
and it's argument, it's not evidence. They argued that
your company had gotten -- had filed for a patent in the
2000s, and then after their product came out, your company
went back and filed for a patent, knowing what the product
was, and intentionally got a patent that read on a product
that you -- that you were aware of. And that's not what
the patent system is intended to do.
        I don't have a problem with any of that argument.
I have no problem with that argument. It's -- number one,
it's argument. But, number two, it was completely
consistent with exactly what your company did.
        MR. ANDRE: Yeah, but, Your Honor --
        THE COURT: Those were the facts.
        MR. ANDRE: Yeah, it is the facts, Your Honor, and
we don't -- we don't deny that. It is something that --
does a company have a right to go back and do exactly as
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you said? And if it does, is that abuse of the patent system?

They filed this patent in 2005. They got priority back to 2005. And this is a case -- Your Honor knows quite well how the patent system works, that continuation patents get filed all the time.

And the fact that these patents were filed years after Amazon released its product, it's not abuse of the patent system. That's how the patent system is designed to work. You don't have to go through and identify every single embodiment of the invention and the claims at the first -- your very first initial patent application.

So this is an example of irrelevant information, regardless whether it be true or not, that's what happened. For a jury, this biases them against it because it's not an assault on the constitution. It's not an assault on the patent system. This is exactly how the patent system is designed.

They continued on with this. They said: The patent system was not created to print patents. It was created to generate lawsuits. It was not -- it wasn't created to generate lawsuits. It was created to advance science.

Once again, this is irrelevant information. It has nothing to do whether there's infringement or validity

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or damages. This is -- we played by the rules, and they
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   said that we didn't. They said: It has to be of their own
   doing.
3
4
            Then they also -- the Defendants also played on
   cultural stereotypes to bias the jury. This was something
5
   that we moved in limine to exclude this information by
6
7
   Mr. Zohar and Mr. Douer.
            Now, in their opening statement, they mentioned
8
   that Mr. Zohar and Mr. Douer cooked up this plan to get
   rich. Now, the undertones of that cannot be denied. They
10
11
   made it very clear that this was a foreign company, an
12
   Israeli company that was coming to the United States. They
13
   were cooking up these two witness --
            THE COURT: Where -- where does it -- no,
14
15
   you're -- you've got this dog whistle theory. Where does
16
   it say anything in here about an Israeli company coming in
17
   here to get rich?
18
            MR. ANDRE: Well, when it says -- they made it
   clear before this that it was an Israeli company, and when
19
20
   they say that Mr. Zohar came with a plan in 2017, and his
21
   plan was cooked up with Mr. Douer --
22
            THE COURT: Okay.
23
            MR. ANDRE: And it says that they were trying to
24
   get rich --
25
            THE COURT: Are you presuming that -- I have no
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idea what ethnicity Mr. Zohar is or Mr. Douer. Are they --
1
   are they Jewish? I don't know. And -- but you're
2
   presuming a dog whistle here that because they used these
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   names that it's racist?
            MR. ANDRE: No, Your Honor, I'm not saying it's
5
   racist. I'm saying it's playing on cultural stereotypes.
6
7
            THE COURT: No, racism, cultural ster -- whatever
   you want to call it. It's anti-Israel.
8
            I don't see anything in here that has anything to
   do with anything that is ethnic or racial or anti-Israeli
10
11
   or anything. I don't see anything in here that's like
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   that.
           MR. ANDRE: Well, there was a series of questions
13
   about Mr. Douer, who was going stand to make over $120
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15
   million. This was a question of one of our witnesses.
16
            THE COURT: Okay.
17
            MR. ANDRE: Now, Mr. Douer was not a witness in
18
   this case.
19
            THE COURT: Because he avoided service. And he
20
   wouldn't -- he intentionally -- he's the guy that wouldn't
21
   take service, right?
22
            MR. ANDRE: That's correct.
23
            THE COURT: And so he owns a hundred percent.
24
   He's going to make $120 million, and he -- and he's not
25
   going to show up at trial. And he, in fact, avoided
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getting -- having his deposition taken so they wouldn't
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   have his testimony. And the reason he didn't want his
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   testimony taken, in my opinion, it was pretty clear, was
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   because of the concerns that you-all had that if he was
   asked about what he did in terms of the continuation
5
   patents and what existed back in the 2000s, those answers
6
7
   might not be very good for you.
            But there's nothing in this that has anything to
8
   do with -- again, with anything that's of any ethnicity or
9
   racism or prejudice. There's nothing here.
10
11
            MR. ANDRE: Your Honor, I don't know what
12
   relevance -- and there was a series of questions along this
   line. I won't go through --
13
14
            THE COURT: You don't know what relevance it had
15
   to a person that owns 100 percent of the company and owns
16
   51 percent of the Plaintiff hid from being served and
17
   refused to come to trial, and he's going to make $120
18
   million? You don't know what relevance that might have?
19
            MR. ANDRE: Well, Your Honor, it's not relevant to
20
   whether or not Amazon infringes. It's not relevant --
21
            THE COURT: It's -- it is totally relevant to
22
   the -- the main issue in the case, which was how did they
23
   go about getting this patent after they'd already seen the
24
   product? It was totally relevant.
           And the fact that the person who -- the single
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person who had that information made it impossible for
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2
   himself to be deposed and would not come to trial was
   absolutely, absolutely relevant. And if it weren't,
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   there's no objection here.
            MR. ANDRE: Your Honor, we'd already moved in
5
   limine on this and lost.
6
7
            THE COURT: I -- limine has nothing to do with
   this. Limine has nothing to do with this.
8
            The question was asked and answered. You didn't
   come up and say, Judge, they violated the motion in limine
10
11
   here, did you?
12
            MR. ANDRE: No, Your Honor, this was within the
   motion in limine. We lost on the motion in limine. We
13
14
   moved --
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            THE COURT: So -- so --
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            MR. ANDRE: -- to exclude this testimony from
   Mr. Douer, anything regarding --
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18
            THE COURT: So there's -- there's no objection
   here to relevance, is there?
19
20
            MR. ANDRE: No, Your Honor, there's not.
21
            THE COURT: Okay.
22
            MR. ANDRE: Your Honor, and I guess I'm catching
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   the tone from Your Honor, so I won't waste too much more of
24
   your time on this, but I do want to say that they
25
   continue -- repeatedly argued the irrelevant issues to the
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jury about the abandonment issue. You did give a curative instruction, but they nonetheless continued to argue it.

And they also continued to bring up the fact that this was filed years after, which I think Your Honor, obviously, has already decided that that's -- would have been relevant. We don't think it's relevant. We think we played within -- by the rules.

THE COURT: What I want you to focus on, because of the allegations that you made, is any evidence that you have that the lawyers on behalf of Amazon took -- took -- did anything during the course of trial that was the basis of anyone on Freshub's ethnicity or heritage or race or anything like that.

I want you to focus on whatever you have. Because I'll tell you, when I got that, I was extremely offended by these allegations. And why? Because it intimates that I would have, as a trial judge, allowed that kind of evidence to come in and not done anything about it, which means you're alleging that I'm complicit in it.

And I went -- I've gone back everything I can do to remember if there was any moment where, first, I thought anything inappropriate was said. I don't.

But, number two, was there any moment where you did -- you did what you were supposed to do, which was object to it during the course of the trial? If something

had been said, we could have addressed it. If necessary, I could have given a curing objection. None of that. This issue was never raised during trial, not once.

And so I want you to tell me what happened during trial that was inappropriate that Amazon -- that Amazon did and your basis for making the allegations that you did, because they're serious.

And, you know, I'm not certain that I don't have to take some action with respect to you making these kind of allegations against them if they're unfounded.

So this is your chance to -- to -- to explain to me why you would make these kind of allegations against Amazon and their lawyers, and me, since I was sitting there, and I also took no action.

MR. ANDRE: Your Honor, let me be very clear here. This is not any allegations against the Court. And maybe I should have objected. Let me be very, very clear here. We don't think the Court was complicit in this at all. We think most of this happened in the closing argument. We think it was tied together. And maybe -- it's been always my policy, it is argument. And --

THE COURT: Tell me anything -- any place where the lawyers for Amazon did any -- asked a question, put on evidence, did anything that is the foundation for your argument that you deserve a new trial because of

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   inappropriate ethnic or heritage comments or evidence that
   was put in.
 2
            MR. ANDRE: Your Honor, I think the majority of
 3
   our brief was -- was focused on that we needed a new trial
 4
   because of the attack on the Constitution.
 5
            THE COURT: Mr. Andre, I'm going to give you one
 6
   more chance.
7
            MR. ANDRE: What I'm saying, but with respect to
 8
   the -- I think our brief, we made it very clear, they asked
 9
10
   questions that were -- in the closing argument -- they
11
   asked about the money, the situation of how much money the
12
   inventor would make.
13
            THE COURT: And what -- how is -- how does that
   relate to his ethnicity or his heritage?
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15
            MR. ANDRE: Well, Your Honor, I don't --
            THE COURT: I haven't had a trial where the
16
   person -- someone has been asked how much money they're
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18
   going to make. And it goes -- that's -- so I want you --
   this is your last chance because we're going to move on.
19
20
            You've made incredibly harsh accusations against
   the lawyers. And I'm always reminded of -- there was
21
22
   someone who -- a political person who said: Where do I go
23
   to get my reputation back?
24
            If you are, on behalf of your client -- and this
25
   goes to every lawyer on your team that signed off on this
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by filing of the pleading in my Court that intimates that
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   anyone on behalf of Amazon or Amazon did anything that was
 2
   inappropriate because of your client's ethnicity or
 3
   heritage or race, this is your chance to tell me what that
   was. Because, again, I'm taking it -- I'm taking -- if you
 5
   are unsuccessful in persuading me, I'm taking very
 6
   seriously into consideration what I have to do in response
7
   to your having filed this kind of motion.
 8
            MR. ANDRE: Your Honor, let me start by saying,
   this is -- the buck stops with me, and this is on me. So
10
11
   Paul Andre is the guy that you need to -- to direct any
12
   attention to. The team -- this is my call.
13
            Second, the information we provided in our brief,
   I think, was such that the -- the question of coming to the
14
15
   courthouse and cooking up a scheme to get rich and the fact
16
   of how much money they were making, I think that is a --
17
   once again, it was not meant to be any type of
18
   anti-religious or anything else, it was just plain old
   cultural stereotypes.
19
20
            That being said, the closing argument, I think, is
   very telling. I think that's something maybe I should have
21
22
   objected. I thought it was too late to do so, maybe it was
23
   the wrong tactic. But the closing argument was very
24
   telling.
25
            The assault on the patent system, the assault on
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the fact that these people are coming to here, and this is
1
 2
   the tip of the iceberg, this was a company coming in to get
   rich and go after all U.S. companies. I think that is
 3
   something that you cannot -- you should not be able to say
 4
   in closing arguments.
 5
            I cannot for the life of me figure out why those
 6
7
   type of statements were made, and -- and obviously -- and,
 8
   Your Honor, this was -- it was in the heat of the moment.
   I probably should have objected, but as a policy, I didn't.
10
   Closing arguments, they are arguments, and I didn't make
11
   any such -- didn't make any such objection. I'm sorry now
12
   that I didn't.
13
            THE COURT: Is there anything else you wanted to
   add in support of your motion?
14
15
            MR. ANDRE: Your Honor, I think I've said what I
16
   came -- said what I had to say, so...
            THE COURT: Mr. Hadden, who's going to argue this
17
18
   on behalf of Amazon?
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            MR. HADDEN: Your Honor, I was going to argue the
20
   JMOL and non-infringement, if I could, at first. If you'd
21
   you rather hear my new trial motion, my partner, Saina
22
   Shamilov, will handle that.
23
            THE COURT: Yeah, I'd like a response to what
24
   Mr. Andre just said, if that would be okay.
25
            MR. HADDEN: Go ahead, Ms. Shamilov.
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MS. SHAMILOV: Thank you, Mr. Hadden. 1 2 Good morning, Your Honor. Saina Shamilov on behalf of Amazon. 3 This is a difficult argument for me because the 4 allegations -- I submitted a declaration of my background, 5 and the allegations that were made hit right in my heart. 6 7 At no point during trial did anyone on our team raise any Jewish stereotypes, mention Judaism, any 8 religious affiliations of anyone, or presented anything that the Waco community would interpret as a dog whistle, 10 11 right? What -- on the cultural stereotypes, there was 12 absolutely nothing in the record. Now, that the company was from Israel is a fact. 13 Freshub's counsels -- counsel themselves offered that to 14 15 the jury, right? Repeatedly, through multiple examinations of witnesses, the Israeli affiliation was put in by 16 Freshub's counsel to the jury. 17 18 Now, the issues that Paul Andre, Mr. Andre just 19 raised as supposedly attacks on Jewish stereotypes were not 20 that at all, right? They were -- just as Your Honor just noticed, they were about biases, they were about why 21 22 someone who has an interest and control was not there and 23 dodged service, right? They were about facts directly 24 relevant to the issues in the case that the jury had to 25 resolve.

And the filing of this brief alleging an 1 2 incredibly serious -- right? These are very serious allegations -- not only tarnished, you know, or went to our 3 representation, but they were actually picked up by press, including a very reputable Jewish publication. 5 title -- it's titled with anti-Semitism in it, mentioning 6 me personally as someone involved who was cross-examining a 7 witness and was talking about financial statements, making 8 sure that the jury understood that the figures were not in dollars but in shekels, right? 10 The consequence of this brief is not just asking 11 12 for a new trial. The consequence of this brief is affecting reputation personally of the lawyers of our team 13 that went beyond just the filing. It's now out there --14 THE COURT: My recollection -- help me on this. 15 16 My recollection was that the reason that the 17 dollars/shekels issue came up is because one of the 18 document -- something you-all were talking about had to do 19 with a number, and you -- that you-all were simply letting 20 the jury know that you had to -- I think they were in 21 shekels, and they had to be translated into dollars. 22 But it was -- it was nothing more -- it could have 23 been pesos or yen, but it happened to be shekels because 24 that's the form that that money was in. That was my 25 recollection of it.

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            MS. SHAMILOV: That was exactly that, Your Honor.
2
   Those were financial statements -- yearly financial
   statements that included figures, profits, losses, right,
3
   revenue generated, and they were just numbers, and the jury
4
   needed to know what these numbers are, right? I mean,
5
   otherwise, you think four million is $4 million instead
6
7
   of --
8
            THE COURT: Right.
            MS. SHAMILOV: -- something different. That was
9
   the only reason that question was asked, right?
10
11
            THE COURT: That was -- that was my recollection,
12
   as well. I just wanted to confirm.
13
            MS. SHAMILOV: That's exactly it, Your Honor.
            And -- and you've already alluded to that when
14
15
   Mr. Andre was talking, but if you look -- read their brief
   with respect to new trial, this -- there were so many wrong
16
17
   things that we've done, right?
18
            And -- and Mr. Andre again said it started at
19
   opening all the way through the closing. And not once, not
20
   once did they object on the basis that they raised the
21
   wrongs were made in their brief, right? There was not a
22
   single objection on "us versus them," which was absolutely
23
   not the theme that was put by us. There was no objection
24
   on us drawing Jewish stereotypes, cultural stereotypes, any
25
   of that, right?
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I mean, if you're -- to me, if you're a lawyer representing counsel -- you know, client, and someone does something that you think is a dog whistle, you'll be up immediately objecting to it, right? You wouldn't just sit there and then only object or raise the issue after the jury went against you, right?

None of the -- not a single objection was made on the basis that they say we've committed the wrongdoing so egregious that requires a new trial, so egregious -- because they acknowledge the objection was not made -- that it violated the integrity of our legal system and of this Court, and the only remedy is a new trial, right? That was just not the reality that took place during the trial.

I can go on, Your Honor, and address individual statements that Paul Andre -- Mr. Andre put on, and I apologize for the emotional response. It just became very personal.

THE COURT: Here's the way I see it. The attack, as you just noted, was against you-all. And -- and like I said, I -- I took it the same way against me. And the idea that you-all would have been allowed to make these -- I guess sometimes if you're not the dog, you don't hear the dog whistle, but, you know -- because I certainly heard nothing during the course of the trial that I -- I mean, I was paying attention. I remember the discussion about

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having to say it was shekels and -- and all that, but I
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   remember nothing that was in any way anti-Semitic,
   anti-Israel, anything.
 3
            And -- and so I'll take Mr. Andre at his word that
 4
   that wasn't what they intended. But since the attack was
 5
   against you and your firm, you certainly -- you are welcome
 6
   to say whatever you care to. You don't need to, probably,
7
 8
   but if you feel it'd be better for you to say anything else
   to get it on the record, I'm happy to give you whatever
10
   time you want to respond.
11
            I'm also happy for you to pass -- to pass the
12
   microphone back to Mr. Andre and get this -- and we can
   move on from this motion.
13
            MS. SHAMILOV: I don't think I need to say
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15
   anything more, Your Honor, on the new trial.
16
            THE COURT: Mr. Andre, anything else on the new
17
   trial?
18
            MR. ANDRE: Nothing on it, Your Honor. I just
   want to say that there was no -- it was never meant to be a
19
20
   personal attack on any individual lawyer at Amazon, or
21
   obviously, as I said earlier, I have nothing but respect
22
   for the -- Your Honor and the Court and --
23
            THE COURT: Well, how would you -- Mr. Andre, if
24
   the tables were turned and -- and this motion had been
25
   filed against you and your firm, how would you have taken
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it? Would you not have taken offense?
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            MR. ANDRE: Probably not, Your Honor, to be candid
   with you, just because I've been called everything under
3
   the sun by opposing counsel. So I don't take this very
4
   personal.
5
            THE COURT: Okay.
 6
7
            MR. ANDRE: Just -- that's just who I am maybe.
                                                              Ι
   thought this was an issue where the evidence was so
8
   powerful -- I mean, as I sit through this trial, I watched
   witnesses perform, I cannot explain the -- the jury
10
11
   verdict. I just simply can't explain it because the
12
   evidence was so overwhelming.
            And so the -- the thought that the theme of the
13
   case was an "us versus them" I thought was very clear. It
14
15
   was never meant to be anything about anti-religion or
   anti-Semitic. And to the extent that was taken, we tried
16
17
   to clear it up in the reply report. We -- if anyone took
18
   it that way, I do apologize, and it was not my intent.
19
            It was simply to say that there were -- you know,
20
   there are issues that came up at trial, and maybe we should
21
   have objected more vigorously and not relied simply on the
22
   good graces of the Court.
23
            So I do apologize if Your Honor took any offense
24
   whatsoever. That brief, it was clearly not meant to insult
25
   the Court or Your Honor, to say you were complicit. It was
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just an attempt to explain how a jury in Texas could have
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 2
   found non-infringement given the record that was before it.
            THE COURT: I'll be back in a few seconds.
 3
            MR. ANDRE: Thank you, Your Honor.
 4
            (Pause in proceedings.)
 5
            THE COURT: The Court is going to deny the motion
 6
7
   for new trial filed by the Plaintiff. We'll get a more
   robust order out hopefully fairly quickly on that.
 8
            The next motion is -- and I'm also denying the
   JMOL with respect to the fact that there was of evidence of
10
11
   infringement.
12
            I think -- help me out, Mr. Hadden, if I have it
13
   right, if my clerk did me right, the -- the next motion is
   yours for 101; is that correct?
14
15
            MR. HADDEN: Yes, Your Honor.
16
            THE COURT: And is there anything -- let me bounce
   back just for a second to Mr. Andre or Mr. Palmer.
17
18
            Is there anything else we need to take up behalf
19
   of the Plaintiff?
20
            MR. ANDRE: No, Your Honor, just the -- the JMOL
21
   and the motion for new trial. You covered everything.
22
   Thank you. I appreciate your time.
23
            THE COURT: You bet.
24
            Mr. Hadden?
25
            MR. HADDEN: Yes, Your Honor.
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So these patents are ineligible under 101 as a matter of law. The claims recite only generic instructions for achieving functional results, receiving a digital order, translating the spoken order to text, and then identifying or matching text to identify an item.

At this point, Your Honor, you know, those claims that are generic and functional fail under both Step 1 and Step 2. There has been no waiver in this case. Freshub's argument that this was a jury issue and, therefore, was subject to the deadline triggered by the verdict rather than through a judgment is not correct.

Of course, patent ineligibility is a question of law, not a jury issue. Both Step 1 and Step 2 are questions of law, not jury issues. So that limit doesn't apply.

And then with respect to the jury's failure to fill out the verdict form on the conventionality questions, that is not a waiver of the ultimate issue of patent ineligibility. It does prevent Your Honor or us asking Your Honor to enter facts that the jury was asked to find in that verdict form. But Amazon's position has been since the beginning of this case, when we filed our motion to dismiss and also at summary judgment, that this is not a case in which auxiliary fact-finding by the jury was required to determine the 101 issue.

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This is a case where the patents are ineligible on
their face based on the intrinsic record. And so those
findings are not required to reach the ultimate issue that
the patents are ineligible.
        THE COURT: I couldn't tell, Mr. Hadden, if you're
finished.
        MR. HADDEN: I'm finished, Your Honor.
        THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, sir.
        A response, Mr. Hannah?
        MR. HANNAH: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you.
        Your Honor, there's absolutely waiver in this
case. Rule 50(b) is relentless. It specifically requires
Amazon to file within 28 days on an issue that the jury did
not decide. The case law is clear, if you're a day late,
you're too late. And that's -- that's just the way that
the federal rules read. So there's absolutely a waiver
because the motion was filed late. It was filed three
weeks late, and we can't get around 62 of the federal
rules.
        And, furthermore, this is a classic case of
waiver. We all sat in the courtroom in which the -- Your
Honor read the verdict, and there was a blank space on
Question 3. And we all looked over, and Your Honor gave
Amazon's a chance -- counsel a chance to send the -- send
it back.
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And so we looked over. They talked about it. There was a pause. Everyone was silent in the courtroom. And they looked at Your Honor, and they said: It's fine. We're just going to let it stand. That is textbook waiver. They're sitting there. They considered it. Your Honor gave them an opportunity to address it right -- right then and there, and they said: No, thank you. And so that right there is dispositive of the issue. The question went to the jury. It was not answered, and they did nothing about it. They waived their right to be heard on the 101 issue. And then we get their motion. And even setting aside the waiver issues, they don't even address Step 1 in the motion. They just assumed that Your Honor had granted, when there's no order, there was nothing about that. So they were required to put an analysis under Step 1 in their opening brief, and they failed to do so. Looking at the patents, they do not describe an abstract idea. You can look at, for instance, the '810 patent, Claim 1 talks about a distributed system, a voice processing system. It teaches you exactly how to form this system with a network interface, a computer. It tells you exactly what to do. You associate a unique identifier with the remote system. It tells you how you're going to

process this. And then you send it to the back end.

And then the back-end system, it also describes -it tells you exactly what the components are and how you're
going to do this. In terms of receiving the -- the order,
you're going to do something with that. And here in the
'810 patent, you translate only a portion of that to text.
You use that text to do something. It tells you what to do
to identify an item.

Then what are you going to do after you identify that item? You're going to associate it with a user, and you're going to enable it to be displayed on a -- on a device. And then you're going to send it to an item provider.

So it tells you exactly what the system is, what the components are, and how you're going to do that, which is not an abstract idea. This is -- it's a concrete solution.

And then, furthermore, when we get to Step 2, which Your Honor knows we don't need to get to if we get past Step 1, but Step 2, again, was not fully -- was not fully addressed.

For No. 1, again, there's a factual finding -there's no factual finding from the jury that this was
not -- that this was a conventional technique. And, in
fact, the jury's verdict confirmed that it was not

conventional, and that they found that the patents were valid over all the different components and the testimony that they found that was offered during -- during the trial.

The Defendants, in their brief, again, they don't even address the ordered combination of the elements and how those interplay together. And they don't specifically address each claim and all of the elements, which is what Your Honor has told the -- told Amazon they needed to do time and time again throughout this case.

And so there's just a complete lack of proof and a lack of analysis, particularly in -- in their motion.

And then I think finally is, you know, this argument that they say that this technology preempts everything, but then they also argued that there are -- their system does not infringe.

I think that cuts against them on their argument, and specific -- specifically with regard to Step 2 and there being this idea that there's a preempt -- preemptive -- that it's going to cover all technologies related to voice processing.

There's a specific system and a specific order, and that's what the Court -- that's what the jury found in their validity finding, and -- and we don't have a verdict from the jury finding otherwise.

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Unless Your Honor has any -- any questions --
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 2
            THE COURT: I don't.
            Mr. Hadden?
 3
            MR. HADDEN: Yes, Your Honor. I'm not going to
 4
   address the merits of the 101 analysis. Again, we've
 5
   briefed that a couple times to Your Honor. I'm not going
 6
7
   to waste your time on that.
            Of course, our view is that this is a case where
 8
   the intrinsic evidence alone is dispositive. So there was
   no need for the jury fact-finding that they didn't make,
10
   and so the legal issue is preserved.
11
12
            And the -- Rule 50(b), this is not a jury issue.
   The jury was not asked to decide either ineligibility
13
   overall or even the Step 2 issue of whether there was an
14
15
   inventive concept. There is just a special verdict to
16
   answer this specific factual question regarding
   conventionality. That's not required for a finding of
17
18
   ineligibility in this case, Your Honor.
19
            THE COURT: I'll be back in just a second.
20
            MR. HADDEN: Thank you, Your Honor.
21
            (Pause in proceedings.)
22
            THE COURT: The Court's going to deny Amazon's
23
   motion.
24
            And I believe that's all that we have for this
25
   morning; is that correct?
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1
            MR. HADDEN: Yes, Your Honor.
 2
            MR. HANNAH: Yes, Your Honor.
 3
            THE COURT: Thank you -- I'm sorry, Mr. Andre, is
   that everything we have?
4
 5
            MR. ANDRE: It is, Your Honor. Thank you for your
 6
   time.
7
            THE COURT: Thank you.
8
            MR. HADDEN: Thank you, Your Honor.
 9
            THE COURT: Thank you-all.
10
            MS. SHAMILOV: Thank you, Your Honor.
11
            THE COURT: Hope to see you-all again. Take care.
12
            (Hearing concluded.)
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CERTIFICATION I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript from the stenographic notes of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter to the best of my ability. /S/ Shelly Holmes 10/22/2021 SHELLY HOLMES, CSR, TCRR Date CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTER State of Texas No.: 7804 Expiration Date: 10/31/2021